on Mount Zion, thereafter better known and designated, in innumerable instances in Scripture, as "the daughter" of Zion. A better communication, historians tell us, was acquired betwixt the two localities, by filling up that portion of the valley which had separated the castle of David from the queen's palace on the daughter of Zion. In our own times, Mr. Johns, the architect, had to go down above 40 feet below the surface to reach a foundation for the Anglican Church of St. James; and I believe he went through the soil stated to have been filled in by Solomon. Solomon was instructed by God to build the temple on Mount Moriah. It is not so clear that either David or Solomon were instructed to remove the house of Millo from Shechem to Mount Zion. The children of Israel at large did not think so. They built willingly on Mount Moriah, but unwillingly on Mount Zion. After Solomon had finished the temple, he followed the queen, and built palaces and the house of the forest of Lebanon on the daughter of Zion. The latter was a new house of Millo, or senate-house, far exceeding the royal palaces in extent and splendour, which we can credit when we contrast *our* new Houses of Parliament with *our* palaces.

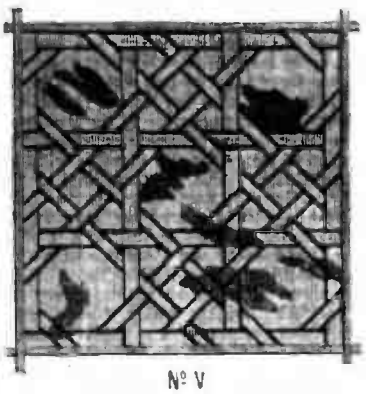
Solomon was seven years in building the temple, but he was thirteen years in building his own house. It did not please the tribe of Ephraim that the whole prestige of the seat of government at Shechem should thus be transferred to Mount Zion. The facts can he best stated in words of Scripture—"This is the reason of the levy which King Solomon raised; for to build the house of the Lord, and his own house, and Millo, and the wall of Jerusalem." (1 Kings ix. 15.) "He (Solomon) made him (Jeroboam, an Ephraimite) ruler over all the charge (burden) of the house of Joseph." (1 Kings xi. 28.) "And this was the cause that he (Jeroboam) lifted up his hand against the king: Solomon built Millo, and repaired the breaches of the city of David his father." (1 Kings xi. 27.) "And Rehoboam went to *Shechem*, for all Israel were come to *Shechem* to make him king." (1 Kings xii. 1.)

From these passages it is clear that Solomon had displeased the people by adding burdens or levies for buildings on Mount Zion, which the people thought excessive and unwarranted, and they simply required from Rehoboam a little breathing time, which he refused to grant, and thus lost ten-twelfths of his kingdom. Rehoboam ought to have foreseen the result of a stern resolution on the part of the authorities not to come to Solomon's house of Millo on Mount Zion, to crown him. They compelled him to come to the old house of Millo, at Shechem, notwithstanding the fact that the thrones of the house of David were set in the house of the forest of Lebanon. Joash was slain by his servants "in the house of Millo" (2 Kings xii. 20), probably when being carried in a litter, ill ("on his bed"), from his palace to Siloam, which agrees with the site assigned by Dr. Richardson [vol. ii. page 268] to the house of the forest of Lebanon, and the ruins of which he hopes will one day be excavated from beneath the surrounding and accumulated soil. There are many other references in the Old Testament to, and highly interesting details of, the house of the forest of Lebanon, or Millo, in Josephus and Adrichom. I gather from the New Testament that a building for similar purposes and uses stood on the old site in the days of our Lord.

G. H.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—The new Adelphi drama, by Mr. Buckstone (and an Adelphi drama is a thing *per se*, and has been so for as many years as we can remember, consisting of exciting mystery, injudicious love, streaks of broad fun, dreadful murder, and O. Smith), contains three very well painted scenes;—the Hall of Raynham Castle, with columns and entablatures; the Hop-grounds; and a night-scene in the open country, "The Cross Roads." The disappearance of the castle on the hill, in the background of the latter, in the increasing darkness, and their re-appearance, illuminated by the moon, make a striking point, and show consideration. The wheel-tracks in the road give much completeness to the scene. Mr. Pitts is the chief artist here.

FORMS FOR WINDOW GLAZING.



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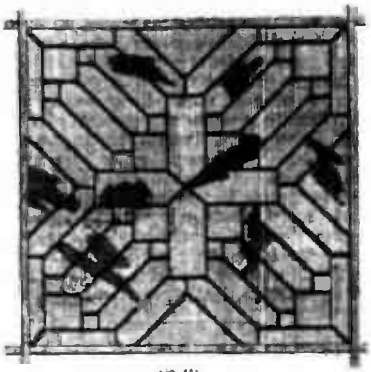

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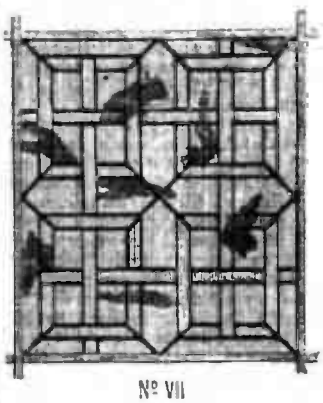

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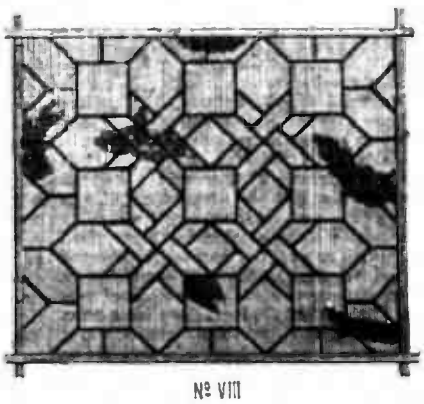

Nº VIII

PATTERNS FOR WINDOW GLAZING.

ABOVE we add four to the patterns of glazing already given, and shall be glad to find them made use of. They are from various churches in France.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION ACROSS SEAS.

THE proposed Dublin and Holyhead submarine line of telegraph has been estimated by Mr. Blunt, the projector, to cost about 16,000*l*. This sum, it was his desire, in the outset, the project being one of national importance, to obtain from the Treasury; but although he was assured that "their lordships had no wish to throw any impediment in the way of any experiment he might be disposed to make," and by the Admiralty that "they would hear of the success of this undertaking with much satisfaction," the proposal to advance the cash was declined, on the ground that their lordships "had no funds to apply to such purpose." It is under these auspices, such as they are, that Mr. Blunt proposes to carry out his design, unaided by the Treasury, but probably with the assistance of a company of shareholders. We know not whether it be intended to insulate the wires with gutta percha, but were it so, we have no hesitation in saying that such a scheme would be premature; for as yet nothing is known about the sufficiency, or even the existence, of any series of experimental tests of the capability of such an insulater to withstand even the physical or mechanical action of oceanic influences, especially the ravages of marine insects, or other of those living creatures which pervade the ocean, and, as we have already noted, bore their way through even the solid rock, consuming all that is not mineral. Moreover, the public as yet know nothing of the chemical power of gutta percha to resist various other destructive influences with which the ocean teems. In a slight experiment, instituted on the spur of the moment by ourselves for instance, we find that two at least, and not the most powerful, though in our case the readiest, of those dissolving, penetrative, and insinuating agencies, the halogens, viz., bromine and iodine, which, with chlorine, constitute such peculiar and abundant elements in the chemical constitution of the ocean, in a very few minutes penetrate deeply into, blacken, and alter the substance of gutta percha, which does not appear to be capable, therefore, of resisting even these influences. Any appeal to the public for support should be preceded by adequate and successful experimental tests of the power of such wires, &c., as are to be used, to resist all sorts of oceanic influences, chemical as well as mechanical, for a sufficient length of time, and still to continue in good working order.

But it has even been suggested that we shall yet see the submarine electro-telegraphic communication established without conducting wires at all! and by the mere uninsulated circuit already completed between the ocean on the one hand, and the ocean bed on the other. Experiments, already made, at least give some countenance to the suggestion as a bare possibility, if not as a great probability, though many cannot even imagine the possibility of such a thing. May we be allowed to assist the fancy of the latter order of matter-of-fact minds a little without incurring the risk of being ranked with believers in the great probability of such a consummation, in place of in its mere bare possibility? We do love to dive a little into possibilities, and to put an unmitigated faith in the miraculous powers of nature, as the wonders of the nineteenth century so fully justify us in doing, without being such fools as to regard any thing as highly probable, merely because we deem it within the bounds of possibility. Our suggestion, however, is merely one of more or less slight analogy, and by no means one with higher pretensions as to explanation, &c. The possibility of such a communication, we think, may at least be conceived, when it is considered that an American-Indian is able to distinguish impressions produced by footsteps, &c., on the ground at immense distances and beyond the reach of the eyesight, by merely planting his ear close to the ground on which

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